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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner — M. Joe Miller, Chairman and Executive Director — J. J. Smith, Commissioner

Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-96 — APRIL 16, 1951

March Weather Retards Growth of Employment

Effect of severe weather in the first half of March upon employment totals in the state is reflected in the monthly estimates of industrial workers employed on March 15, jointly compiled by the Commission and the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Instead of the normal gain of several thousand workers from February to March, this year's figures show an increase of only 200. Compared with March of 1950, on the other hand, the employment is 8,000 greater in total, the tenth successive month to show a substantial margin over the same month of the year before.

Most Industries Hold February Gains

The relatively stable employment industries of manufacturing, mining, transportation, utilities, wholesale and retail trade and finance kept pace in employment figures with those of the previous month. The major reduction was in construction, which, because of the adverse weather, declined 300 from February. This was more than compensated by the 200 gain in service industries and 300 in state and federal government.

Marked Increase Over Year Ago

The 8,000 increase from March, 1950, was made up of 1,400 in manufacturing; 1,400 in mining; 800 in contract construction; 1,100 in transportation and utilities; 1,200 in trade and commerce; 300 in finance, insurance and real estate; 1,000 in services; and 800 in government.

Lumber-Timber Contributes Gain

Breakdowns within these industries show lumber and timber products the principal contributor to the manufacturing gain. Increased prices of lumber, combined with a widespread effort within the industry to reduce the annual winter layoffs in both woods and sawmill, were potent factors in sustaining higher employment levels in the timber fields. This increased total of employment even withstood the effects of March weather, and of the annual interruption due to soft roads, showing a gain of 100 over February and of 2,100 over March of a year ago.

Metals Processing on Six-Day Week

Primary metal processing was 400 below the preceding March in employment, largely through systematically converting to a six-day week as a substitute for replacement of turnover. A similar curtailment is noted in petroleum production, through mechanization and streamlining of plants.

Metal Mining Continues Growth

Metal mining has a substantial 1,300 gain over a year ago, made possible by widespread recruiting. This industry has

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DWINDLING LABOR SUPPLY FACES HEAVIEST DEMAND SEASON IN STATE'S EXPERIENCE

Fewer job applicants were seeking work through Montana offices of the employment service on April 1 than at the same periods in 1950 or 1949. The current figure is 10,850, it was 16,450 a year ago, and 12,500 two years ago. This year is virtually on a level with the labor reserve in 1948 and 1947, when the figures were 10,300 and 10,650 respectively. At the same time all authorities seem agreed that demand for new labor and for resumption of work in seasonal fields will be greater in the spring and summer of 1951 than in any of the four preceding years, even surpassing the record demands of 1950.

Adverse Weather Early March Retards Hiring

During the first three weeks of March, labor demand was restrained by weather conditions unfavorable to outside work. Seasonal operations which had been scheduled to resume the first week of March were for the most part in id'e status until well past the middle of the month. Even in the face of the bad weather the active labor supply represented in files of job applicants declined 1,500 in March, after absorbing nearly 2,500 new applications received during that period, representing a gross reduction of 4,000 workers on the jobseeker list.

Estimate Additional 7,000 Needed

Looking ahead to the peak employment season at mid-summer, field supervisors of the employment service report that presently available and qualified workers are about 7,000 short of meeting the summer season requirements of industry and commerce. This prospective shortage is ascribed to three factors: out-migration of key men to armament plants and to the armed services; expansion of the labor market demands because of construction projects, industrial installations, and full production requirements; and lessening of worker in-migration.

Recruitment to fill this 7,000 need will seek to substitute women for men where circumstances permit, thus utilizing a potential pool of women workers. It will encourage the use of eligible youths and handicapped persons, and re-hiring of older workers from retirement or semi-retirement. New labor supply in the employment service offices, consisting of from 1,000 to 1,500 new applications each month, will assist in meeting strenuous demands for labor as they arise.

Farm Work Requires Importation

Similar estimates for the farm labor field are that 8,000 workers in addition to those now at hand will be required at the peak of the season. Part of this shortage will be supplied by importation of Mexican workers. In ordinary years the flow of transient labor into the state provides thousands of experienced farm hands; no such supply is anticipated this year due to the increased labor demand in other states and for the armament and security program. As in the industrial field, it is anticipated that farm labor recruitment will result in employment of more women, younger applicants, and return of older workers to employment.

Skilled and Farm Workers Scarce

Actual shortages in specific skills are already prevalent in many areas of the state. Carpenters, bricklayers, cement finishers, and operators of heavy equipment, are in greatest demand, with indications that farm hands are now or will shortly be unobtainable in some of the principal farming centers.

Many Women Applicants Listed

The present labor supply contains a higher percentage of women than a year ago, 24 per cent as compared with 20 per cent. There were 2,641 women listed in late March this year, 3,325 in March of 1950. The men applicants numbered 8,200 as compared with 13,200.

Employment at Hungry Horse Climbs

Activities were expanding at the Hungry Horse hydro-electric and irrigation dam project on the Flathead river in late March, reaching employment of 350 by the contractor and expected to go to 1,400 before midsummer. Another 1,000 men will be used in clearing the reservoir site, constructing 43 miles of new road along the west shore, and building the power plant.

Pouring of cement in the dam itself began in early April and is expected to be in full swing by the end of the month. Winter and spring crews had been employed on spillway, power house construction, and cleaning up in preparation for the summer campaign.

Canyon Ferry on 24 Hour Schedule

Delay of two full weeks on the dual purpose dam at Canyon Ferry, near Helena, resulted from early March weather interference. Employment there had leaped to 225 by the first of April, and was expected to pass 400 by May 1. Concrete pouring on the dam itself began in

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Along the Hiring Line--- Field Summary April 1

Anaconda—(Active file 166; 54 women, 39 veterans)

Billings—(Active file 1,320; 337 women, 363 veterans; 205 men, 71 women over 50) Unfavorable March weather held back agricultural hiring; construction employment was affected both by weather and uncertainty of material supply; wholesale and retail trade was an active customer in the March labor market. Commercial construction projects are curtailed by credit and material restrictions. Two hundred coal miners in area idle or on one-day week, another 100 face same schedule in April. Limited miner migration to metal areas.

Bozeman—(Active file 267; 67 women, 58 veterans) Jobs opening in March decreased the active file but in-flow of new applicants kept up the supply. Construction outfits were forced by wintry weather to defer resumptions of employment until late in Month. Farm employers are hiring early in anticipation of shortage of farmhands, which is already developing. Logging jobs await drying weather; roads are soft. Need for 75 skills and 100 construction men in early April will be supplied from local sources.

Butte—(Active file 505; 253 women, 42 veterans) Demand for construction skills is developing, journeyman carpenters already out of the file. Labor demands on the housing project and the civic center building in April, along with requirements of the chemical plant, threaten acute shortages in these trades. Recruitment of miners unabated, need 900 to maintain present crews through next three months when departures for outdoor work, and annual vacations, deplete the mine crews.

Cut Bank—(Active file 198; 44 women, 48 veterans) Surplus of carpenters, cable drillers, truck drivers and building construction among the men, office and sales clerks among the women. Hiring slow, will speed up in construction, oil fields and agriculture in April; no new construction projects in sight.

Dillon—(Active file 124; 38 women, 31 veterans) Employment on farms for feeding, lambing and calving increased local labor market demand in March. Small mines are getting started for their summer and fall season. Railroad is putting out extra gangs and a gravel plant has resumed. Telephone construction will require unskilled help from local market.

Forsyth—(Active file 95; 17 women, 22 veterans) Shortage of materials and restricting regulations keeps construction employment down. Two road jobs starting early in April, will require 45 men. Coal stripping at full capacity, employing an extra ten men for new machine installation. Cold March weather deferred start of agriculture; railroad gangs will be sent out in April.

Fort Benton—(Active file 43; 11 women, 10 veterans) Outside work is opening up, though farm jobs are behind schedule because of severe weather in March. Local labor supply adequate through April.

Glasgow—(Active file 377; 91 women, 91 veterans; 50 men, 10 women, over 45) Farmers placing job orders for April referral, bad March weather delayed hiring. Increase in beet acreage is anticipated. Construction started late in March, powerhouse contractor re-called most of crew.

Glendive—(Active file 76; 26 women, 12 veterans; 24 applicants over 45) Outside activities were held back by severe March, delayed nearly a month. Farms, stores, construction and service jobs opening up fast at end of month; skilled help already scarce; migrant stream thin. Peak of farm demand expected at mid-April.

Great Falls—(Active file 860; 332 women, 314 veterans; 297 men, 102 women over 45) Labor demand from railroad shops, retail stores, offices, and for livestock feeders depleted the active file one-third in March. Construction will get under way in early April. Carpenters and bricklayers already in short supply. Turnover and hiring at smelter is negligible, full crew. Farm field work not yet begun, will swell labor demand rapidly in April.

Hamilton—(Active file 488; 104 women, 111 veterans) Heavy March snowfall delayed outdoor employment, followed by soft roads which curtailed woods operations, idling about 50 timber men. Outmigration of workers to war plants and armed services beginning to be felt, about 300 since October 1. Have 35 applicants for off-continent jobs.

Havre—(Active file 317; 51 women, 103 veterans) All outdoor activities ready to re-hire after the annual winter curtailment; active files will deplete rapidly. Few transients appearing, farm labor supply is already nearing shortage stage. Railroad maintenance crews will be organized early in April.

Helena—(Active file 561; 120 women, 176 veterans) Labor demand in early March was cut short by severe weather, resuming late in the month. Agricultural hiring is two weeks behind schedule on account of weather. Most construction jobs have re-called crews after winter layoff. Present labor supply appears ample for normal spring demand and expected requirements at Canyon Ferry dam. Present demand is for heavy equipment and truck operators, carpenters, and construction labor.

Kalispell—(Active file 1,966; 299 women, 624 veterans) Call-backs in March drew scores of workers from the applicant list, but as many others were laid off on account of soft roads and disruption of logging operations. The spring break-up of roads is a normal seasonal factor, will probably subside by May 1. Larger mills have logs stock-piled and are independent of the road condition. Shortage of boxcars, however, threatens to force temporary layoffs among them. Survey, test-hole digging, and plotting for foundation of the new aluminum plant is completed; no contract has been let and no employment is in sight. Railroad siding for that plant is near completion.

Lewistown—(Active file 287; 81 women, 76 veterans)

Libby—(Active file 231; 50 women, 68 veterans; 45 men, 6 women over 50) Breakup of roads, an annual spring experience, caused temporary layoff of logging crews and swelled the list of unemployed. With favorable weather this employment will resume by May 1.

Livingston—(Active file 331; 114 women, 77 veterans) Labor shortages beginning to show in clerical and sales men; surplus of unskilled labor. Uncertainty of job prospects in distant fields is curbing out-migration; seasonal demand locally will consume most of present supply. Railroad extra gangs being organized for early April.

Malta—(Active file 182; 49 women, 36 veterans) Hospital construction virtually completed, releasing building skills. Farm needs will require greater supply than is available in local circles.

Miles City—(Active file 217; 34 women, 72 veterans; 28 men, 5 women over 50) Outside construction employment slowed by March weather; sales yard, new store, rebuilding of large garage, expected to finish in May. Street paving awaits water pipe; railroad extra gangs being sought for April. Farm demand is quickening, with prospect of early shortage of farmhands.

Missoula—(Active file 1,005; 280 women, 267 veterans) Logging industry stymied by soft roads as spring opens, releasing 300. Half of these engage in spring farm work; woods work and transportation will resume in four to six weeks. Con-

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Dwindling Labor Supply Faces Heavy Demand

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early April, on a round-the-clock basis, with hopes of getting the level safely above the high water menace by late May.

Ample supply of labor for the dam, including operators of heavy equipment and trucks, carpenters, and construction men, is at hand. Increasing in-migration of work applicants is noted early in April, beyond immediate employment needs.

Highway Employment Expanding

An upward trend in highway employment began late in March, pointing toward the seasonal growth characteristic of that activity in spring and summer. Road and bridge contract outfits were employing 225 men late in the month, a gain of nearly 100 from March 1. State highway maintenance crews had expanded to 703, from 670. Work was yet to be resumed on 20 road and six bridge contracts suspended during winter months and was expected to boost the employment figure substantially during April.

FOUR YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave.
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7	143.4
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	144.0	147.3	151.0	150.0	150.1	149.8	148.2	146.1	143.3	145.0
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.4	155.9	156.8	154.5	152.6	149.9	147.3
1951	144.7	143.0	143.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Along the Hiring Line---

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struction of gas line into Missoula will call for about 200 men through the summer.

Polson—(Active file 338; 49 women, 80 veterans) Local mill closed most of March account of weather conditions, laying off 55; resumed operation late in month. Farm employment will develop in April, along with resumption of highway and building construction.

Shelby—(Active file 185; 40 women, 24 veterans) Labor supply was decreasing steadily late in March, after a dull start due to severe weather. Farm labor supply already depleted, 32 orders on file for April referral. Contractors are mustering their building crews and will transfer them as the season opens new projects. Five highway jobs start in April or May; twenty men employed on oil refinery for a month.

Sidney—(Active file 266; 46 women, 58 veterans) Labor supply was declining rapidly last of March, with farmhands growing scarce. Domestic labor was in acute demand following an expensive March flood in Sidney. Supply of construction and industrial labor about sufficient for the season. Expansion of sugar plant facilities will require a construction crew when weather conditions have settled.

Thompson Falls—(Active file 246; 27 women, 60 veterans) Hiring was on brisk level until soft roads disrupted the logging schedule, layoffs of timber crews will last into May. Clearing for power line resumed with crew of 12; other construction demand steady. Local supply will meet employer needs into June.

Wolf Point—(Active file 193; 27 women, 65 veterans) Hiring resumed in construction, trade and service during March. Two new building jobs were launched; two more will start soon. Three carpenters accepted distant employment on government installations; remaining supply of skills about adequate.

March Weather Retards Growth of Employment

(Continued from Page 1)

also converted to a six-day week, but in this case there has been full scale replacement along with increased crews as far as available applicants have permitted.

Construction a Hiring Factor

All forms of contract construction are higher in employment for March, despite temporarily severe weather, than they were a year ago, in keeping with the building of two big government dams, erection of public and commercial buildings, and housing programs in all principal centers. Interstate railroads and other transportation facilities were using 700 more employees than a year ago, a result of increased haulage incidental to the armament program. Public utilities have expanded by 400 during the same period, largely because of increased industrial and construction activity.

More Employed in Trade

Wholesale trade is employing slightly more workers than a year ago, while a pronounced increase is noted in retail trade, especially in restaurants and food stores. The general strengthening of economic conditions and larger payrolls are contributing factors. The upward trend in finance, insurance and real estate follows the same pattern. In the service division the increase has been principally in auto repair garages, hand trades, recreation, and personal services, again following the economic trend in the state.

Hourly Earnings Above Year Ago

Average hourly earnings of workers in selected industries during February followed closely the figures for the preceding month, but ranged higher than those of the same month a year ago. This correspondens to the wage adjustments during the year, nearly all of which were effective prior to the January report. Mining and manufacture of durable goods showed the most pronounced upward trend, influenced by the wage adjustments negotiated in metal mining and processing. Principal changes from January to February were in food processing with a two point decrease and in utilities a two cent increase.

Hours Worked Also Increase

Average number of hours worked showed substantial increase in all categories except food processing and utilities, over the same month a year ago, and a slight increase over the previous month.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	Employment in Thousands			% Change (4)	
	Feb. 1951 (2)	Mar. 1951 (3)	Mar. 1950	Feb. 51 to Mar. 51	Mar. 50 to Mar. 51
Total nonagricultural industries	143.2	143.0	135.2	0.2	5.9
Total manufacturing	17.3	17.3	15.9	0.3	8.9
Durable goods	10.5	10.5	8.8	0.0	18.2
Lumber and timber products	5.8	5.7	3.7	2.1	55.2
Primary metals	3.7	3.8	4.1	—3.5	—11.6
Other (5)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.9
Nondurable goods	6.8	6.8	7.1	0.8	—2.8
Food and kindred products	3.8	3.8	3.9	1.4	—0.4
Printing and publishing	1.5	1.5	1.4	—0.2	4.2
Other (6)	1.5	1.5	1.8	—0.3	—13.8
Total mining	11.2	11.2	9.8	0.1	15.0
Metal mining	8.8	8.8	7.5	0.4	17.3
Bituminous and soft coal mining	.8	.8	.8	—5.2	0.0
Petroleum-natural gas production	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.9	7.8
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	.5	.5	.4	—0.8	21.3
Contract construction	7.1	7.4	6.3	—4.2	12.2
Contractors, building construction	2.7	3.0	2.6	—9.8	4.2
Contractors, other than building	1.9	1.7	1.5	11.5	30.1
Contractors, special trade	2.5	2.7	2.2	—7.9	9.7
Total transportation and utilities	21.7	21.7	20.6	—0.2	5.2
Interstate railroads	13.7	13.7	13.3	—0.3	2.9
Transportation except railroads	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.0	10.7
Utilities including communication	4.8	4.9	4.4	—1.8	8.3
Total trade	35.4	35.4	34.2	0.2	3.7
Wholesale trade	7.5	7.6	7.4	—1.4	1.7
Retail trade	27.9	27.8	26.8	0.6	4.2
General merchandise and apparel	5.8	5.7	5.7	2.6	1.5
Food stores	3.9	3.9	3.5	0.9	11.9
Eating and drinking establishments	7.2	7.2	6.7	—0.1	7.3
Automotive and filling stations	4.8	4.8	4.6	—0.3	3.6
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6.2	6.2	6.3	0.1	—0.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	4.0	4.0	3.7	0.4	7.2
Total services and miscellaneous	18.8	18.6	17.8	0.8	5.3
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.9
Personal services	2.4	2.4	2.2	—0.9	8.6
Other (7)	13.9	13.8	13.2	0.9	5.2
Government	27.7	27.4	26.9	1.1	3.0

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from sample of 564 selected Montana establishments.
(3) Figures previously released have been revised on returns from 818 such establishments.
(4) Percent changes are based on actual rather than rounded figures.
(5) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
(6) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
(7) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN MARCH 1951 AND MARCH 1950

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements				Employer Visits		Job Openings		U. I. Claims Week 4-7	
	Mar. 1951		Mar. 1950		Mar. 1951		Mar. 1950		Mar. 1951		Mar. 1950							
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
Anaconda	89	30	72	5	166	39	208	34	60	27	49	8	43	43	88	48	104	166
Billings	391	131	299	108	1,320	363	1,688	512	188	63	162	74	164	61	214	118	712	1,116
Bozeman	171	58	69	36	267	58	428	127	171	56	217	77	112	144	149	235	132	251
Butte	187	15	103	13	505	42	927	184	279	90	119	27	170	109	418	288	372	836
Cut Bank	49	16	78	20	198	48	260	118	24	7	22	6	44	41	23	17	131	233
Dillon	80	24	13	5	124	31	152	58	46	16	42	17	26	49	19	44	39	89
Forsyth	37	12	21	7	95	22	123	41	21	9	33	15	39	37	21	45	39	55
Fort Benton	20	7	10	5	43	10	64	21	22	13	24	14	43	42	10	15	29	34
Glasgow	119	33	47	12	377	91	438	158	45	16	45	8	53	45	81	37	117	234
Glendive	36	9	97	19	76	12	262	89	18	9	10	4	39	24	44	8	42	174
Great Falls	223	70	225	69	860	314	1,371	435	169	69	143	57	113	99	208	157	620	939
Hamilton	28	5	58	9	488	111	816	231	62	23	42	14	105	60	40	34	226	377
Havre	50	15	45	12	317	103	465	162	78	38	43	17	78	47	79	49	134	276
Helena	141	54	224	70	561	176	887	294	235	109	159	51	122	133	276	189	254	466
Kalispell	242	74	291	52	1,966	624	2,825	869	113	46	110	43	134	88	172	131	1,200	2,181
Lewistown	39	9	39	6	287	76	290	76	45	10	59	18	56	71	33	73	146	186
Libby	24	9	120	53	231	68	550	217	16	3	8	6	16	2	22	4	197	506
Livingston	143	30	98	28	331	77	294	89	111	31	95	26	71	59	84	71	118	165
Malta	27	7	15	3	182	36	176	59	18	8	8	5	48	14	15	20	94	140
Miles City	77	31	58	19	217	72	479	166	48	24	66	22	61	40	50	59	160	351
Missoula	125	50	259	72	1,005	267	1,374	378	113	30	86	18	140	98	81	80	556	897
Polson	34	2	24	6	338	80	583	188	16	4	10	2	42	28	26	11	227	364
*Red Lodge	....	....	16	5	....	....	264	94	....	....	13	2	....	28	....	18	....	239
Shelby	25	1	42	11	185	46	253	79	51	20	37	11	79	84	93	48	69	161
Sidney	41	16	25	5	266	58	289	98	66	5	67	11	87	102	41	26	171	285
Thomp. Falls	26	9	46	12	246	60	263	52	25	5	34	9	24	12	32	34	188	335
Wolf Point	41	10	36	9	193	65	256	79	30	10	25	13	26	19	29	13	128	212
TOTALS	2,465	727	2,484	697	10,844	2,949	16,459	5,019	2,070	741	1,731	577	1,935	1,593	2,348	1,995	6,205	11,268

*March, 1951, figures included with Billings.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in cooperation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1951	Jan. 1951	Feb. 1950	Feb. 1951	Jan. 1951	Feb. 1950	Feb. 1951	Jan. 1951	Feb. 1950
All Manufacturing	**$74.80**	**$72.72**	**$60.78**	**43.7**	**42.8**	**39.5**	**$1.71**	**$1.70**	**$1.54**
Durable goods	78.94	78.44	59.29	45.3	45.2	38.9	1.74	1.74	1.53
Primary metals	73.94	73.86	56.22	44.5	44.2	38.6	1.66	1.67	1.46
Nondurable goods	67.47	64.49	63.71	40.9	39.4	40.6	1.65	1.64	1.57
Food and kindred products	56.02	55.96	54.65	41.3	40.7	42.5	1.36	1.38	1.29
All Mining	**78.44**	**77.51**	**60.47**	**42.3**	**42.1**	**37.8**	**1.85**	**1.84**	**1.60**
Metal mining	75.58	76.04	58.11	42.6	42.9	37.8	1.77	1.77	1.54
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	**65.91**	**64.03**	**62.69**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation (except railrds.)	75.08	70.65	68.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utilities and communication	58.61	58.67	58.06	38.3	39.0	40.0	1.53	1.51	1.45

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANA
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